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conditions as for tenants. If not owner occupiers, they take responsibility for debts incurred by tenants, to whose settlement or eviction they must agree.

Finance

	Sales	
	bale of 400 *lb.*	*Value* £
1949	100	5,270
1950	1,587	121,450
1951	9,890	867,088
1952	6,300	725,810

The contract with the Raw Cotton Commission extends to the season 1955–56.

Seed was sold to the value of £86,500 in 1951 and £54,870 in 1952.

Expenditure of approximately £20,000 loaned by the Colony Government on the first stage of the scheme in 1943–46 was refunded in part, and the balance handed over in the form of improvements and working capital to the Abyan Board on its formation.

Capital liabilities for loans stood at £278,307 at 30th September, 1952.

At the same date, after disposal of the current season's cotton crop, there were fixed assets worth £324,693. Cash and investment funds were available for the provision of £400,000 to a general development reserve; £180,000 to a revenue stabilisation fund; and £25,000 to a sinking fund.

Social Effects

The Scheme has had great beneficial influence on the general economy of the Aden Protectorate.

Peace and security have been extended to an area formerly insecure and the area has been settled by members of many tribes formerly at feud with each other in the Protectorate.

The Scheme has also been responsible for the virtual eradication of malaria in the district. This work conducted by the Protectorate Medical Service has been assisted by the Board which has guaranteed to provide a minimum of £26,000 per annum to a joint States' Medical Service; it has also agreed to provide £20,000 for the building of a hospital.